

ZAR FULLER OUTS THE POST-OFFICE

Retires on November 1 After Three Years of Service.

WILL BEGIN WORK WITH LANGHORNE

Assistant Postmaster Accepts Attractive Offer Made Him by Railroad Contractors—Allan Decides on Successor, but Is Not Ready to Give His Name.

Assistant Postmaster Isaiah W. Fuller yesterday sent his resignation to Postmaster Edgar Allan, Jr., to take effect on November 1. He is leaving the government service on that date to become associated with the Langhorne Company, railroad contractors, whose home office is located at Scottsville.

The retirement of Mr. Fuller, after three years of faithful and efficient service, comes as a great surprise in post-office circles as there had been no previous intimation that he contemplated a change. Recently, however, he received a very attractive offer from the Langhorne Company, and after talking the matter over at length with Postmaster Allan and other friends, decided to accept. For the past two years the office of Assistant Postmaster has been under the civil service, and had he desired to remain under any possible change of administration Mr. Fuller could not have been removed except for cause, a fact which may make his resignation all the more surprising to those in the postal service.

Successor Not Named Yet. Postmaster Allan said last night that while he had virtually made up his mind as to the appointment of Mr. Fuller's successor, he was not prepared to make any announcement at this time. His new assistant will be some man now in the service, who will gain a promotion. Outsiders will not be considered and the appointment will be based strictly upon individual merit.

While he was acting postmaster in September, 1909, previous to his appointment for four years in December, 1909, Mr. Allan looked over the field for a man who was not in politics and who could bring to the office the business ability necessary to carry out his determination to give the people of Richmond the best possible service.

Did Not Consider Politics. The selection of Mr. Fuller was regarded somewhat in the light of an innovation, for Mr. Allan did not consider politics or politicians. The move was highly indorsed by the public and especially by business men who have large dealings with the office and the postmaster's wisdom was very effectively shown. There was enough about the place for two men. Mr. Fuller took over the complex supervision of carriers and carrier routes and has brought that branch of the service to a point of efficiency which has been highly gratifying to the city and to the department in Washington.

Statement by Mr. Allan. "It is with keen regret that I accept Mr. Fuller's resignation," said Postmaster Allan to a reporter for the Times-Dispatch yesterday. "His services have been in every respect entirely satisfactory to the department as well as to myself. He is popular with all the men in the office and his retirement from the service of his own volition will be difficult to fill. Our official relations have been most pleasant and agreeable and his retirement will not only be a loss to the service, but to me personally, for I shall be deprived of the constant association of a devoted friend.

NAME OF DOWLING TO BE PRESENTED

New York Justice Is Being Groomed for Governor.

UNDERSTOOD THAT WILSON APPROVES

Announcement Is Made by Senator O'Gorman Following Conference With Presidential Candidate—Feeling Is Remarkably Strong Against Renomination of Dix.

New York, September 28.—The name of Justice Victor J. Dowling will be presented to the Democratic State Convention as a candidate for Governor. This much was made known to-night by United States Senator O'Gorman, of New York, after a conference with Governor Wilson at a hotel where a banquet was given in honor of William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, by the College Men's Wilson and Marshall League.

Governor Wilson declined to comment on his conference with Senator O'Gorman, but the New York Senator allowed himself to be quoted as follows: "The name of Supreme Court Justice Victor J. Dowling will undoubtedly be presented to the convention for the nomination for Governor."

The conference between the Senator and the Governor was incidental to the dinner in honor of Mr. McCombs, who, hardly recovered from his illness, appeared before the throng of college men to express his appreciation of the event which was intended to celebrate the return of the national chairman to active participation in the campaign.

Mr. McCombs, however, according to his physician will not be able for some time to participate in the work of the committee.

"I merely worked in the interest of an ideal," said Mr. McCombs in a brief speech. "I worked along the lines of accomplishing what was best for this government and I considered that at this juncture Woodrow Wilson was the best man to carry that out. There are 1,000,000 college graduates in this country, and there is no reason why they should not participate in the government—I hate distinction—not by class, but by collaboration. We must all work together."

Norman E. Mack, former chairman of the national committee, sent a telegram expressing the hope that Mr. McCombs would be able to "complete the campaign which he so successfully inaugurated."

Speeches were made by William H. Edwards, the former Princeton football star, now New York City Commissioner of Street Cleaning, who acted as toastmaster, and John H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York, besides Governor Wilson.

Governor Wilson in his speech referred to Colonel Roosevelt. He was deprecating the "academic point of view." "I do not use the word 'academic' in this connection," he said, "exactly as our distinguished ex-President uses it. I find that whenever I know the facts and know what they mean, and say what they mean, he says that I am 'academic,' by which I infer that the only thing that can be stripped of the pretensions of the academic mind is the sustained assertion."

AVIATION CLAIMS TWO MORE VICTIMS

Army Aviators Meet Death at College Park Field.

WRIGHT BIPLANE SMASHED TO BITS

Lieutenant Louis C. Rockwell and His Passenger, Corporal Frank S. Scott, Are the Latest to Yield Up Their Lives in Conquest of the Air.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, September 28.—Two army aviators, Lieut. Louis C. Rockwell, U. S. A., and Corporal Frank S. Scott, of the Signal Corps, were killed this evening, when their Wright biplane crashed to earth. Scott was killed instantly. Lieutenant Rockwell died an hour later at Walter Reed Hospital.

The accident occurred about 6 o'clock at the army aviation camp at College Park, a suburb.

Engine trouble was the cause. Rockwell could not shut off his engine to make a landing. The machine plunged downward to the earth with a crash. They fell about 100 feet.

Corporal Scott was a passenger, flying tandem. Lieutenant Rockwell was in charge—the "crack aviator" of the army corps.

Rockwell was rushed to Walter Reed Hospital, where he died at 7:05 P. M., without regaining consciousness. The bone of his left leg above the knee protruded through the flesh. His right leg was broken in two places.

Dies Instantly. Corporal Scott died instantly. His skull was crushed, his right arm broken and his left leg badly smashed in two places.

The biplane in which the two men were flying was smashed to bits.

Rockwell was unmarried. His mother resides at Cincinnati. She was advised of the accident to-night by Lieutenant Colonel Scriven, chief of the army aviators. The dead officer would have been thirty-one years of age Monday.

A number of flights was planned for the afternoon. Lieutenant Rockwell climbed into his Wright machine and made a short spin over the field and then came down. He decided to carry a passenger with him on his next flight, and Corporal Scott agreed to go. They both climbed in, smiled at the crowd and shot upward. After a few minutes at an altitude of 300 feet, Lieutenant Rockwell headed his machine's nose downward to the earth. When about thirty feet from the ground he attempted to shut off his motor, but for some reason it failed to stop. The biplane crashed to the ground.

More than 300 women and men witnessed the accident. A groan came from the lips of many when it was seen the men would strike the ground with violent force.

Lieutenant Rockwell was considered one of the best aviators in the United States Army. Although he joined the school but six months ago, he developed quickly and was considered a steady man. It was only yesterday he flew over the city, and gave a spectacular flight for the benefit of the delegates to the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography.

Colonel Scriven was present when the accident occurred.

Nothing Wrong With Machine. "Rockwell was just about finishing his final test for a pilot's license," said Colonel Scriven. "He was accompanied on the trip in what is known as aeroplane No. 4 by Corporal Scott, and as they were coming down the motor was apparently too steep for the engine to pick up the planes in time to come down easily and the aeroplane landed head on instead of horizontally. There was nothing wrong with the machine. Apparently the carrying of two passengers at the angle of descent which was used, taken was too steep. The grade at which the machine descended may have been all right had there been only one passenger, but it was possibly too steep for two.

TAFT HOLDS THIRD PARTY REAL ISSUE

Sees in Roosevelt Great Menace to the Government.

SAYS PLATFORM IS PREPOSTEROUS

Likens It to Crazy Quilt and Believes Movement Would Soon Go to Pieces But for Remarkable Personality of Its Ambitious Leader.

Beverly, Mass., September 28.—President Taft made a direct plea to-day to Republicans to vote the Republican ticket and not desert the party at the polls in November, in order to defeat the third party and Mr. Roosevelt. It was the first prepared political address he has made since his speech accepting the Chicago nomination. It was delivered from a temporary stand erected on the grounds at Parramatta, before the Republican club of Essex County and hundreds of residents of Beverly.

The President devoted particular attention to the third party for the first time since its formation. He mentioned Mr. Roosevelt and Governor Wilson several times by name in connection with their views on political or economic subjects.

The Real Issue. "There is one issue in the campaign of more fundamental and permanent importance to the government and to the people than the tariff and prosperity," said the President, beginning his attack on the third party.

"That is the preservation of the institutions of civil liberty as they were handed down to us by our forefathers in the Constitution of the United States and the State Constitutions which were modeled after it. A third party has split off from the Republican party, not for any one principle or indeed on any principle at all, but merely to gratify personal ambition and vengeance, and in the gratification of that personal ambition and vengeance, every new fad and theory, some of them good, some of them utterly preposterous and impracticable, some of them as socialists and anything that has been proposed in the countries of Europe, many having no relation to national jurisdiction or policy, have been crowded into a platform to tempt the voters to enthusiastic support of each of these proposed reforms."

"This new party is not united on any cohesive principle and is only kept together by the remarkable personality of its leader. Were he to die, the party would go to pieces for the cause of which so many glibly speak, is utterly incapable of definition in view of the crazy quilt character of the platform.

"Fortunately, there is not the slightest chance of the success of the third party. Its chief purpose is to defeat the Republican party, and even in that there is every possibility that it will be disappointed. It has been suggested that Republicans should vote the Democratic ticket in order to defeat Mr. Roosevelt. Men who do this will act most blindly, for their unnecessary vote to defeat Mr. Roosevelt will aid the cause of the Democracy with whom they have no sympathy, especially in the policy of tariff for revenue only, bringing a disturbance of business and an end of prosperity."

Talks of Prosperity. The burden of much of the President's speech was prosperity. He began by pointing out how the nation's mills and factories are humming with business, declared that protection and Republican rule are responsible for this, and asked his hearers if they remembered the days of 1893 and 1897, when, he said, interference with the country's economic policy brought on hard times. Passing on to the tariff he said:

"A change in our tariff is not necessarily destructive. It depends upon the principle upon which the change is carried out. But in this campaign we are met on the platform of our adversaries, the Democrats, by the proposition that the tariff be taken out of the constitutional, and we may therefore assume in the opinion of the Democrats that no tariff which does or which is drawn to protect ought to remain on the statute books. Now, if this declaration of the platform means anything, we must accept it as indicating an intention radically to change our economic policy, and that makes certain the disturbance of business, the tightening of capital, the closing of factories and the coming of hard times."

NO DISORDER IN AUGUSTA

Troops Patrol Streets and Martial Law Is Enforced. Augusta, Ga., September 28.—The arrival of twenty-five strikebreakers from New York and the death of Ben Baker, of the soldiers last night, bringing the death list to three, were the principal developments in the strike situation to-night. Large crowds thronged the downtown streets, but the presence of the troops patrolling the city had a quieting effect, and there was no disorder. Several conferences were held during the afternoon between street railway officials and citizens in the hope of effecting a settlement, but it was impossible to reach any agreement. The city and there was no disorder. At a special meeting of the City Council a resolution was adopted calling upon the company, in the name of the city, to end the strike. Adjutant General, in command of the city under martial law, was notified to-day that Governor Stone, of South Carolina, had ordered the disbandment of the Carolina side of the river closed. General Stone also ordered all county jails in the county closed. Armed guards have been placed at the bridges leading to the Carolina side of the river, and it is reported that without a gun they will not pass.

Picked to Succeed Le Masurier



JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER.

WILSON EASILY LEADING FIELD AGAINST WILSON

Straw Vote Shows Him Far Ahead of Rival Candidates.

ROOSEVELT IS SECOND THOUSANDS HEAR ATTACK

Taft in Third Place, but His Cause Is Gaining Some Strength.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, September 28.—The Herald to-day publishes its first statement of its country-wide review of the presidential situation, and its indications are that Wilson is easily leading both Taft and Roosevelt, with Taft running third, according to the straw ballots. More than 24,000 test ballots were taken in various parts of the country. The results in the various States follow:

New York—Taft, 553; Roosevelt, 1,011; Wilson, 1,147.
Connecticut—Taft, 85; Roosevelt, 127; Wilson, 94.
Delaware—Taft, 266; Roosevelt, 261; Wilson, 277.
New Jersey—Taft, 146; Roosevelt, 396; Wilson, 477.
Pennsylvania—Taft, 548; Roosevelt, 573; Wilson, 567.
Maryland—Taft, 46; Roosevelt, 126; Wilson, 192.
Ohio—Taft, 942; Roosevelt, 818; Wilson, 1,914.
Indiana—Taft, 891; Roosevelt, 1,711; Wilson, 2,104.
Kentucky—Taft, 778; Roosevelt, 1,452; Wilson, 2,164.
West Virginia—Taft, 232; Roosevelt, 529; Wilson, 775.
Wyoming—Taft, 176; Roosevelt, 118; Wilson, 204.

Of the total straw ballots taken in all regions, the result was as follows: Wilson, 11,164; Roosevelt, 7,147; Taft, 4,784; Debs, 1,809. The figures show that Roosevelt has drawn 4,150 votes from the Republican party, 678 from Democrats, 20 from Debs.

The Republican loss from 1908, according to the figures, is 5,997. The Democratic gain over 1908 is 2,354. The Herald makes no predictions of its own, but merely presents the figures, which speak for themselves. It also prints the reports from correspondents in every State in the United States, which bear but largely the indicated results of the straw vote.

BIG DEMOCRATIC RALLY

Prominent Party Men Will Speak at Culpeper. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Culpeper, September 28.—Senators Martin and Swanson, Representatives C. C. Carlin and probably Speaker Clark and Congressman Underwood, will be the chief attraction at a big rally to be held at Culpeper, October 5, under the auspices of the Wilson and Marshall Club of that place. Mr. Carlin, who was here to-day, said that both the Virginia Senators had promised to be present and that the chief attraction was prevented, unless other engagements prevented, will be on hand. This will be one of the biggest Democratic rallies yet held in Virginia since the Baltimore convention, and it is expected that several thousand people from Culpeper and surrounding counties will attend the speaking and the barbecue which will follow. Mr. Carlin has accepted invitations to make a number of speeches in West Virginia and Connecticut during the coming month, besides delivering several in his own State. As Mr. Carlin is a gifted and fluent orator he doubtless will attract many persons to hear him.

BOWLES NEAR BY WHEN ADJUTANT STRUCK PRIVATE

New England Trip Now Results in Le Masurier's Resignation.

BLUES TRIED TO KEEP IT QUIET

Private Epps Received Two Blows in Face While on Boat Before Anybody Could Interfere—Staff Vacancy Offered by Major to John Randolph Tucker.

Having violated a military rule by striking an enlisted man, Captain Joseph Le Masurier, adjutant of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion and one of the most widely known military men in the State, has retired from the service of the Virginia Volunteers. His resignation has been accepted, and a bulletin to this effect was posted on the order board at the Blues' Armory yesterday morning.

The trouble which leads to Captain Le Masurier's retirement occurred on the recent trip of the battalion to New England. The other man in the case was Private George W. Epps, Jr., of Company A.

Major E. W. Bowles, commanding the battalion, has offered the position of captain and adjutant to First Lieutenant John Randolph Tucker, and it is understood he will accept.

Happened on Boat. Details of the affair are not easy to obtain. It seems, however, that the incident occurred when the Massachusetts and Miners' steamer on which the battalion traveled from Newport News to Providence was still within sight of the lights of Old Point Comfort. Supper had just been concluded, and officers and men were generally engaged in conversation regarding the trip and its possibilities.

Captain Le Masurier and Private Epps were talking together. The enlisted man, who has a reputation as a joking fellow, launched some remarks regarding the adjutant's personal appearance and pith helmets which enraged the officer no little, taking it as an affront.

According to those who were in the mess room Captain Le Masurier struck the private twice in the face, the latter making little effort to resist, perhaps because he was surprised.

Made Saw Trouble. Major E. W. Bowles himself was probably the nearest eyewitness to the scene, sitting only a few feet away. He ran up at once, ordered Captain Le Masurier to his quarters and kept him there for some time.

After the return to this city, Major Bowles secured the resignation of Captain Le Masurier, and it was accepted Thursday by the Governor and by Adjutant-General W. W. Sola, in whose office Captain Le Masurier is chief clerk.

The men of the battalion have nothing to say about the matter, most of them abstaining from the expression of any sort of opinion. Quite a number of them were witnesses of the occurrence.

Major Bowles, when asked about the matter last night, refused to discuss it in any way, merely verifying the report that the adjutancy had been offered to Lieutenant Tucker.

Had Intended to Quit. Captain Le Masurier is also disinclined to say anything about the recent incident. He said yesterday that he had recently moved to the suburbs of the city, and that he was expected Thursday to come to the army and attend to his duties. Also, it seems there has been some feeling among other commissioned captains, and thus ranks other battalion adjutants and would rank future regimental adjutants. He added that he had been intending to resign, but had remained in the service until after the New England trip. Regarding the trouble on the boat, he said he considered that ended at the time, and it was no history.

Every military man in the State knows Joseph Le Masurier. He inherits the tendency to be a soldier. He served during the Spanish-American War, and is now commander of Pittsburgh Lee Chapter, No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans. He was in command of a company in the old Seventy-second Virginia Infantry.

Known to All Whittierans. For years he has been chief clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General, where every officer in the service has had correspondence with him. During the past two years he has been compiling comprehensive rosters of the Virginia Volunteers, preserving the posterity of the record of the military men of this State.

On February 4, 1908, Major Bowles appointed him battalion adjutant of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, with the rank of first lieutenant. In this office he has been a hard worker. He is secretary to the State Military Board and is commandant of cadets at the Benedictine College, in this city. Altogether he is considered an excellent military man.